

**Tucannon River
Fish Habitat Analysis Using the
Instream Flow Incremental Methodology**

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Department of Ecology

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Instream Flow Incremental Methodology

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SUMMARY

The Washington State Department of Ecology conducted an instream flow study in the Tucannon River using the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology. The study provides information about the relationship between streamflows and fish habitat which can be used in developing minimum instream flow requirements for fish in the Tucannon River. The study site was located at River Mile 5.8 on the Tucannon River, approximately 500 feet upstream of Starbuck Dam. Eight transects were chosen to represent the lower fifteen miles of the Tucannon River. Water depths, velocities, substrate and cover information were recorded along the transects at high, medium and low flows.

This information was entered into the IFG4 hydraulic model to simulate the distribution of water depths and velocities with respect to substrate and cover under a variety of flows. Using the HABTAT model, the simulated information was then used to generate an index of change in available habitat relative to changes in flow; this index is referred to as "weighted usable area" (WUA).

Determining a satisfactory minimum instream flow for the Tucannon River will require setting priorities regarding fish species and lifestages. Different fish species and lifestages exist simultaneously in the river and each has a different flow requirement. No single flow can simultaneously provide optimum habitat for all fish species and lifestages.

In addition, minimum instream flows must include flows necessary for incubation of fish eggs, smolt out-migration, fish passage to spawning grounds, and prevention of stranding fry and juveniles. Other variables which have to be considered include water temperature, water quality, and sediment load. These variables were not addressed in this study.

This study contains no instream flow recommendations. To make such recommendations would require an evaluation of the effect of the environmental variables listed above on the river and long-range fishery management objectives. Key results of the IFIM study are portrayed in the table below:

Species	Instream Flow Which Provides Maximum Spawning Habitat	Instream Flow Which Provides Maximum Juvenile Habitat
Chinook	85 cfs	40 cfs
Steelhead	105 cfs	90 cfs
Bull Trout	55 cfs	160 cfs

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Field assistance was provided by Roger Willms and Hal Beecher (Department of Fisheries) and Dave Catterson (Department of Ecology). Hal Beecher also provided the study design and statistical analysis for the fish preference curves. Jeff Marti, Thom Lufkin and John Covert (Department of Ecology) provided assistance in the preparation of the report.

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Introduction

The Washington Department of Ecology is mandated by the 1971 Water Resources Act (Chapter 90.54 RCW) to maintain base flows necessary to provide for preservation of wildlife, fish, scenic, aesthetic and other environmental values. To determine appropriate base flows for fish habitat, Ecology often uses the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM) to generate the necessary information. This information may be used by Ecology in the following ways:

1. To determine the impact of future water appropriations on fish habitat.
2. To condition new water rights to protect instream flows for fish habitat.
3. To determine instream flow requirements to be established in an Instream Resource Protection Program (IRPP), in which the State administratively appropriates water for instream purposes, subject to existing water rights.

Study participants included staff from the Washington Department of Ecology and the Washington Department of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Project Background

Location and Description

The Tucannon River Basin is located in Southeastern Washington in Garfield and Columbia Counties. The watershed is approximately 502 square miles in area. The headwaters of the Tucannon River are in the Umatilla National Forest area of the Blue Mountains, at an elevation of 6,837 feet above sea level. The river then drops 5,800 feet in elevation over a distance of 50 miles to reach the Snake River near the town of Starbuck. The Tucannon River has dozens of tributary creeks, most of which are unnamed. Some of the tributary creeks include Cummings Creek, Pataha Creek, Willow Creek, Smith Hollow, Dry Hollow, and Kellogg Creek.

Water Quality

Monitoring of water quality data on the lower Tucannon River has revealed excursions of temperature standards. For the reach of river extending from Marengo at river mile 24 (RM 24) to its mouth, water temperatures can be lethal for salmonids from June to October.¹

The Tucannon River and two of its tributaries are listed on the Washington State Department of Ecology's 303(d) list of water bodies which fail to meet state water quality standards. For the mainstem from its mouth to Tumulum Creek (RM 32.7), the 303(d) report lists excursions of the fecal coliform and temperature standards (fecal coliform - 14 excursions beyond criteria at ambient monitoring station 35B060 between 1/1/90 and 1/1/92; temperature - 2 excursions beyond criteria at Ecology ambient monitoring station 35B060 between 1/1/90 and 1/1/92).

For the mainstem from the National Forest Boundary at RM 38.1 to RM 53.4, the 303(d) report lists excursions of the temperature standards (6 excursions beyond criteria at the USFS station 14030005 between 7/1/87 and 7/1/91). For Pataha Creek the 303(d) report lists fecal coliform and Ammonia-N excursions. For Cummings Creek, the 303(d) report lists excursions of the temperature standards (7 excursions beyond criteria at USFS station 14030017 between 7/1/87 and 7/1/91).²

Streamflows in the Tucannon River vary throughout the year. The yearly exceedence flows for the Tucannon River are portrayed in Appendix D. This chart is based upon 10-day averages for a period of record lasting from 1958 to 1990, and also included measurements from 1914-17 and 1928-31.

Fishery Status

The Tucannon River watershed is a high priority for fish protection. The American Fisheries Society (AFS) has identified the Tucannon River spring chinook as being at a high risk of extinction and the summer steelhead as being a stock of "special concern."³ Also, as part of the 1992 Washington State Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory (SASSI), the Washington State Department of Fisheries and Wildlife identified both the spring chinook and summer steelhead stocks as being "depressed."⁴

These AFS and SASSI status ratings are described below:

AFS STATUS - A set of ratings ranging from Of Special Concern to Extinct. The rating "High Risk" (at high risk of extinction) refers to those populations whose spawning escapements are declining; fewer than one adult fish returns to spawn from each parent spawner. Populations with escapements of less than 200 in the last one to five years were placed in this category unless the escapements were historically small. A stock in this category is likely to meet the threshold for listing as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The rating "Special Concern" refers to those populations for which: relatively minor disturbances could threaten them, especially if a specific threat is known; insufficient information on population trends exists, but available information suggests depletion; there are relatively large ongoing releases of nonnative fish, and the potential exists for interbreeding with the native population; or the population is not presently at risk, but requires attention because of a unique character.

SASSI STATUS - A set of status ratings ranging from Healthy to Extinct. The rating "depressed," means a stock of fish whose production is below expected levels based on available habitat and natural variations in survival rates, but above the level where permanent damage to the stock is likely.

Study Methods

Overview of IFIM methodology

The IFIM methodology was selected as the best available method for predicting how fish the quantity of available habitat changes in response to incremental changes in streamflow. This methodology was developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the late 1970s.⁵

The IFIM involves putting site-specific streamflow and habitat data into a group of models collectively called PHABSIM (physical habitat simulation). The most common model is IFG4, which uses multiple transects to predict depths and velocities in a river over a range of flows. IFG4 creates a cell for each measured point along the transect or cross-section. Each cell has an average water depth and water velocity associated with a type of substrate or cover for a particular flow. The cell's area is measured in square feet. Fish habitat is defined in the computer model by the variables of velocity, depth, substrate, and/or cover. These are important habitat variables that can be measured, quantified, and predicted.

The IFIM is used nationwide and is accepted by most resource managers as the best available tool for determining the relationship between flows and fish habitat. However, the methodology only uses four variables in hydraulic simulation. At certain flows, such as extreme low flows, other variables such as fish passage, food supply (aquatic insects), competition between fish species, and predators (birds, larger fish, etc.) may be of overriding importance. In addition to the PHABSIM models, IFIM may include reviewing water quality, sediment, channel stability, temperature, hydrology, and other variables that affect fish production. These additional variables are not analyzed in this report.

After the IFG4 model is calibrated and run, its output is entered into another model (HABTAT) with data describing fish habitat preferences in terms of depth, velocity, substrate, and cover. These preferences vary according to fish species and life-stage (adult spawning and juvenile rearing).

The output of the HABTAT model is an index of fish habitat known as Weighted Useable Area (WUA). The preference factor for each variable at a cell is multiplied by the other variables to arrive at a composite, weighted preference factor for that cell. For example, a velocity preference of 1.0 multiplied by

a depth preference of 0.9, then multiplied by a substrate preference of 0.8 equals a composite factor of 0.72 for that cell. This composite-preference factor is multiplied by the number of square feet of area in that cell.

A summation of all the transect cells' areas results in the total number of square feet of preferred habitat available at a specified flow. This quantity is normalized to 1,000 feet of stream or river. The final model result is a listing of fish habitat values (WUA) in units of square feet per 1,000 feet of stream. The WUA values are listed with their corresponding flows (given in cubic feet per second).

Study Site and Transect Selection

Preliminary study sites were selected for the IFIM study by reviewing topographic maps. Actual site selection was done during field visits. Eight transects were chosen to represent the lower Tucannon River; these transect sites are shown in the table below.

TUCANNON RIVER TRANSECT SITES

Transect #	Location	Site Description
1	River Mile 5.8	Tail of a glide
2	30 feet upstream of #1	Middle of a glide
3	5 feet upstream of #2	Split-channel, one side being a deep chute
4	49 feet upstream of #3	End of a riffle
5	40 upstream of #4	Middle of a riffle/run
	60 feet upstream of #5	Head of riffle/run
7	45 feet upstream of #6	End of riffle/run
	5 feet upstream of #7	Middle of riffle/run

Field Procedures

IFIM measurements were taken in May and September, respectively, of 1992 for medium and low flow, and in April of 1993 for high flow. The measured flows were 52 cfs, 98 cfs and 240 cfs. Measurement of water depth, water velocity, substrate composition, and cover were made at various intervals along each transect.

A temporary gage at each site was used to verify that streamflow at each transect remained steady during measurement. Transects were marked using survey hubs and flagging. Water velocity was measured using standard USGS methods with a calibrated Swoffler velocity meter mounted on a top-set wading rod.

Water surface elevations and stream-bank profiles were surveyed with a survey level and stadia rod. These points were referenced to an arbitrary, fixed bench mark. Substrate composition and cover were assessed by visually estimating the percent of the two main particle size classes and type of cover according to a scale recommended by the Washington Departments of Fisheries and Wildlife (see Appendix E).

Hydraulic Model

Calibration Philosophy

Calibration of the hydraulic model involved checking the velocities and depths predicted by the model against velocities and depths measured in the field. This included examining indicators of the model's accuracy such as mean error and Velocity Adjustment Factor (VAF). The calibration philosophy was to change data or to manipulate data using a computer calibration option only when doing so would improve the model's ability to extrapolate without reducing the accuracy of predicted depths and velocities at the measured calibration flows.

Calibration of the IFG4 model was done cell by cell for each transect to decide whether the predicted cell velocities adequately represented measured velocities. Generally, if the predicted cell velocity at the calibration flow was within 0.2 feet per second (fps) of the measured cell velocity, the predicted velocity was considered adequate. Any change to a calibration velocity was limited to a change of 0.2 fps. The 0.2 fps was thought to be reasonable considering the normal range of velocity measurement error. All cell velocities were reviewed at the highest and lowest extrapolated flows to ensure that extreme cell velocities were not predicted.

Indicators of Model Accuracy

Two indicators of the IFG4 model's accuracy in predicting depths and velocities are the mean error and the Velocity Adjustment Factor (VAF). See B2-B4 for mean errors and VAFs for each transect.

The mean error is the ratio of the calculated flow (from depths and velocities at the measured flows) to the predicted flow (from depth and velocity regressions). As a rule of thumb, the mean error for the calculated discharge should be less than 10 percent.

The Velocity Adjustment Factor (VAF) for a three-flow IFG4 hydraulic model indicates whether the flow predicted from the velocity/discharge regressions matches the flow predicted from the stage/discharge regressions. The velocities predicted from the velocity/discharge regressions for a transect are all multiplied by the same VAF to achieve the flow predicted from the stage/discharge regression. Calculating and comparing the flows predicted from two different regressions gives an indication as to whether or not some of the model's assumptions are being met.

A range in the VAF value of 0.9 to 1.1 is considered good, 0.85 to 0.9 and 1.1 to 1.15 fair, 0.8 to 0.85 and 1.15 to 1.20 marginal, and less than 0.8 and more than 1.2 poor.⁶ The standard extrapolation range is 0.4 times the low calibration flow and 2.5 times the high calibration flow. The extrapolation range of the model is usually limited when two or more transects have VAFs which fall below 0.8 or above 1.2.

Options in IFG4 Model

Several options are available in the IFG4 hydraulic model.⁷ Ecology's standard method is to set all the options to zero except for option 8 which is set at 2, and option 13 to 1 to get a summary of the velocity adjustment factors. The standard options were used for this study.

Site Specific Calibration

A three-flow IFG4 model with eight transects was run for the Tucannon River site. The IFG4 input file, a summary of the calibration details, data changes, and the velocity adjustment factors are included as Appendix B. The mean errors of the stage/discharge regressions range from 0.64 to 9.34, all less than the 10 percent rule of thumb. The velocity adjustment factors range from 0.82 to 1.05 allowing an extrapolation range from 25 to 500 cfs.

Transect Weighting

The table below lists the percent weighting each transect received relative to the whole site. Transect weighting is determined one of two ways; either the model automatically determines weighting for each transect by using the distance between the transects or transect weight is set to predetermined levels by specifying distances between transects (referred to as composite weighting). Composite weighting is done when the transects are located far apart and the distances between the transects would create incorrect weighing, or the investigator wants to increase the weight of a particular type of fish habitat for that site. Transect weighting for the Tucannon River site was done using the distances between the transects..

Transect #	Percent of Total
1	4.65
2	10.21
3	13.26
4	14.04
5	15.76
6	16.58
7	16.33
8	9.16

Agency Approval of the Hydraulic Model

Brad Caldwell of the Department of Ecology and Hal Beecher of the Department of Wildlife met May 6, 1994 and after reviewing the calibration details decided the hydraulic model was adequate for an extrapolation range of 25 to 500 cfs.

Habitat Use Model (HABTAT)

Options Used in HABTAT

The HABTAT program combines the depths and velocities predicted from the IFG4 hydraulic model with the depths, velocities, cover, and substrate preferences from the habitat-use curves. The HABTAT program calculates WUA for each flow modeled. The IOC options used in HABTAT were 00000 00101 00000 00000.

Habitat Preference Curves

Site specific data on fish preferences for depth, velocity, substrate, and cover was gathered by Department of Fisheries and Wildlife biologists.

Biologists observed spring chinook, steelhead, and bull trout juveniles at selected transects at regular intervals along the length of the study stream. They snorkeled across each transect to mark locations of fish and measured depth, mean water column velocity, substrate and cover at regularly spaced intervals across each transect. As they recorded the measurements of depth, velocity, substrate and cover, they also recorded the number of fish of each species in the immediate vicinity of each measurement. The biologists marked fish locations with weighted flags color-coded for each species.

Habitat availability was calculated and compared against actual fish use to determine fish preference. These fish preference values were then compared against fish preference curves which have been compiled by the agencies. The amount of weight given to the site specific preference curves depended upon how many observations were gathered, how well they compared to the existing body of observations, and whether the observations covered the full range of habitat that would be available from low to high flow.

Fish preference curves for the Tucannon River were agreed to by the Department of Ecology (represented by the author) and the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife (Hal Beecher) at an August 12, 1993 meeting. The site-specific preference curves generated by this study were used with slight modifications for chinook and steelhead juveniles for depth and velocity. Existing agency preference curves were used for chinook and steelhead juvenile substrate and cover, chinook and steelhead spawning, and all lifestages of bull trout. These preference curves are listed in Appendix C. A more detailed report on the habitat preference curves used for the Tucannon River IFIM study is in preparation by the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Discussion

Factors To Consider When Developing A Flow Regime

Determining a minimum instream flow for a river or stream in the Tucannon basin requires more than choosing the peak WUA flow for one lifestage of one species at one reach from the IFIM study. For multiple lifestages existing simultaneously in a river, no specific flow will provide an optimum flow for all lifestages and species. Setting a minimum instream flow requires ranking the importance of each fish species and lifestage. This ranking requires considering long-range management plans for the fishery resources as determined by the state and federal natural resource agencies and the affected Tribes.

In addition, minimum instream flows must include flows necessary for incubation of fish eggs, smolt out-migration, fish passage to spawning grounds, and prevention of stranding of fry and juveniles. Other variables which have to be considered include water temperature, water quality, and sediment load. None of these variables were measured in this IFIM study. Therefore, reaching a conclusion about an appropriate minimum instream flow involves integrating the results of the IFIM study with consideration of these additional variables.

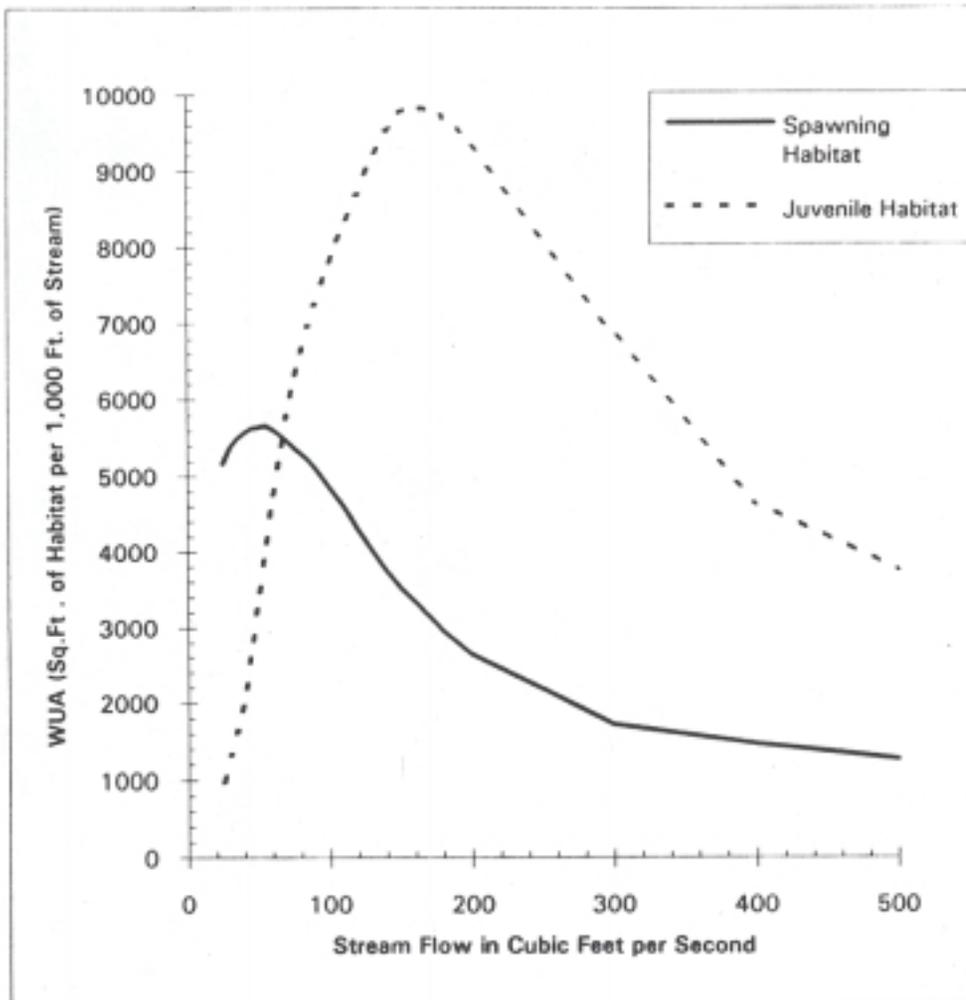
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Appendix A

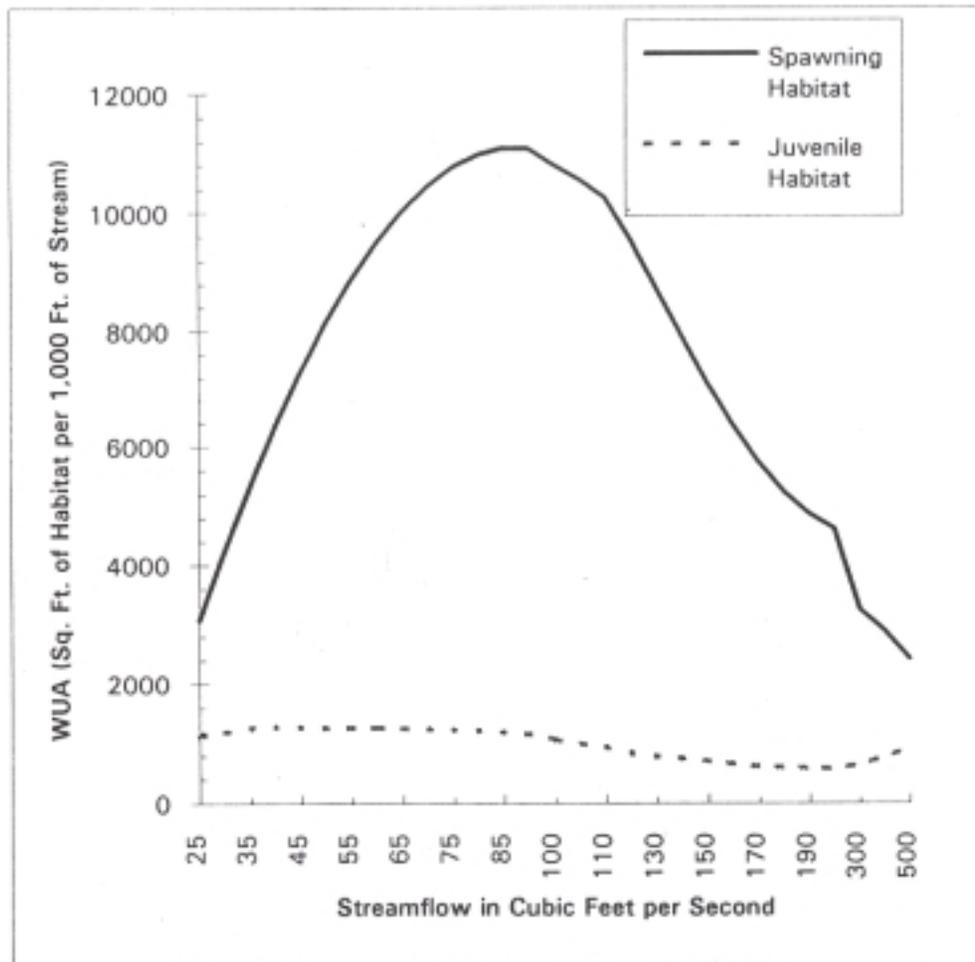
Habitat (Weighted Useable Area) versus Flow Graphs

Bull Trout Habitat -- Tucannon River (RM 5.8)



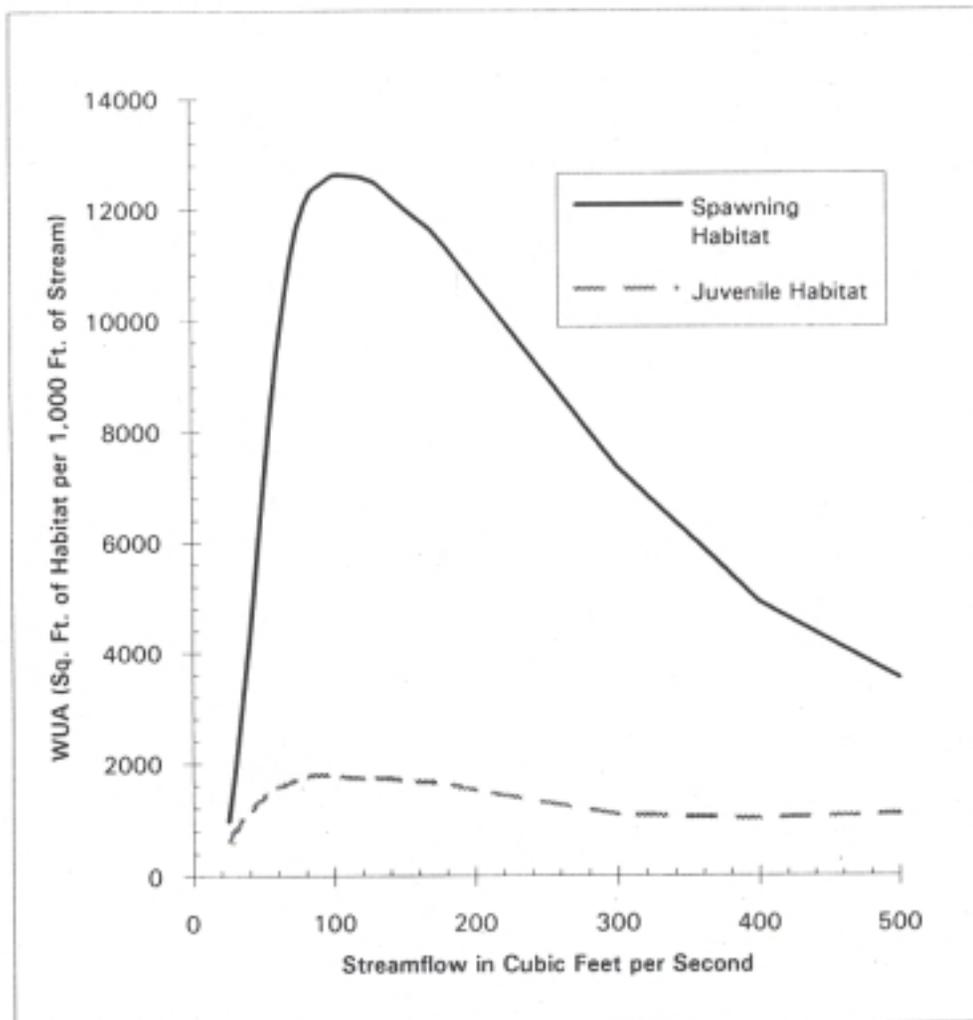
Discharge in Cfs	Spawning Habitat	Juvenile Habitat
25	5166	982
30	5386	1323
35	5494	1639
40	5572	2057
45	5628	2674
50	5640	3384
55	5663	4041
60	5621	4714
65	5552	5265
70	5470	5791
75	5382	6257
80	5310	6636
85	5221	6969
90	5119	7250
100	4862	7801
105	4737	8055
110	4607	8275
120	4305	8693
130	4016	9166
140	3751	9532
150	3529	9767
160	3339	9837
170	3145	9810
180	2954	9717
190	2794	9543
200	2637	9321
300	1715	6883
400	1461	4645
500	1266	3747

Chinook Habitat -- Tucannon River (RM 5.8)

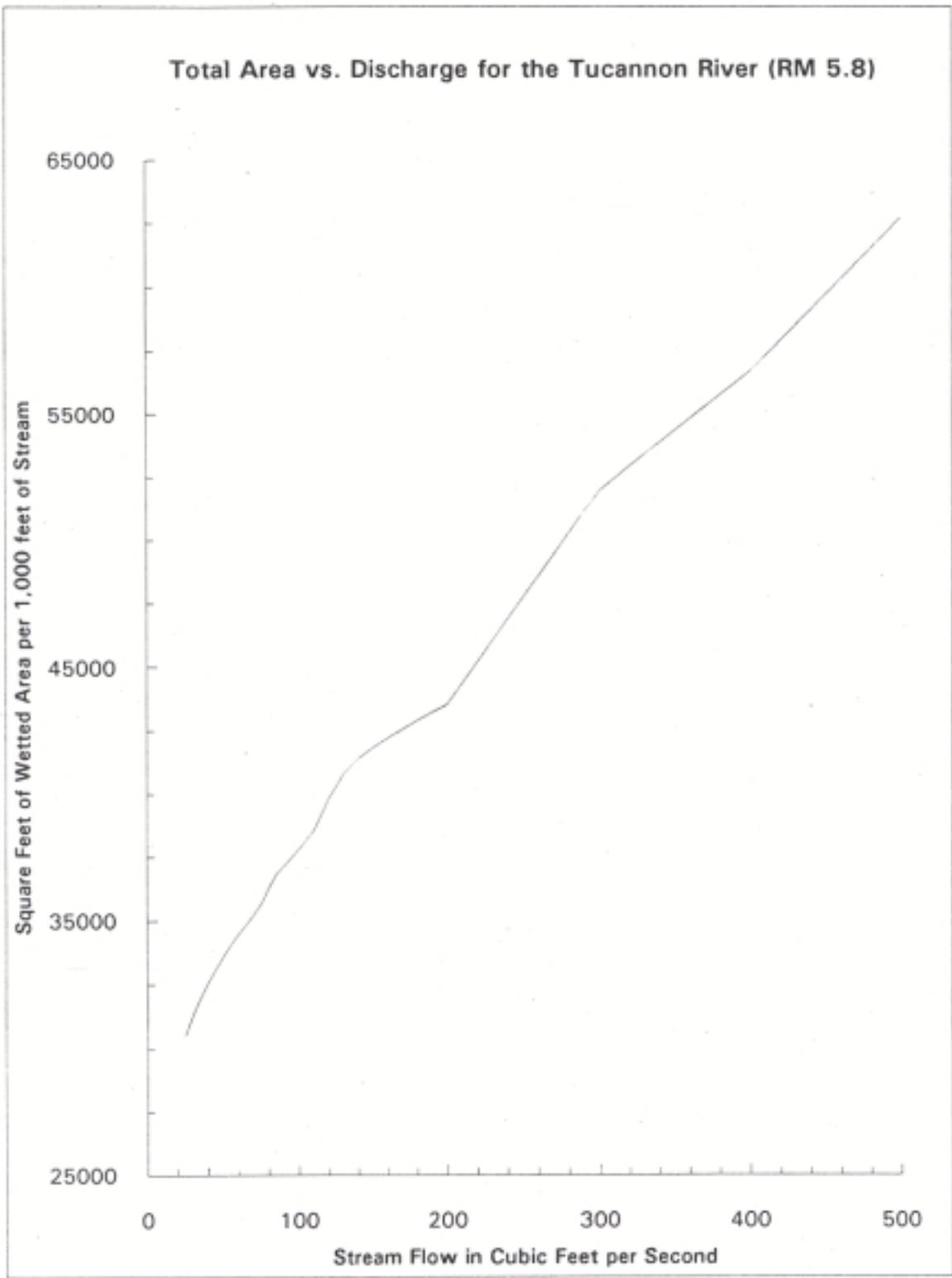


Discharge in cfs	Spawning Habitat	Juvenile Habitat
25	3064	1125
30	4260	1198
35	5352	1255
40	6353	1284
45	7303	1269
50	8162	1258
55	8895	1256
60	9516	1263
65	10021	1253
70	10452	1246
75	10772	1233
80	10983	1214
85	11092	1188
90	11087	1153
100	10812	1063
105	10561	1005
110	10264	936
120	9552	840
130	8711	782
140	7884	750
150	7091	705
160	6349	656
170	5736	617
180	5238	599
190	4875	587
200	4620	572
300	3254	649
400	2885	777
500	2422	912

Steelhead Habitat -- Tucannon River (RM 5.8)



Discharge in cfs	Spawning Habitat	Juvenile Habitat
25	971	641
30	1908	820
35	3005	988
40	4216	1139
45	5573	1274
50	6977	1398
55	8229	1502
60	9338	1577
65	10272	1626
70	11068	1676
75	11665	1726
80	12073	1767
85	12333	1793
90	12432	1803
100	12607	1787
105	12629	1772
110	12621	1750
120	12588	1733
130	12491	1732
140	12281	1727
150	12044	1702
160	11832	1678
170	11626	1666
180	11333	1626
190	11008	1577
200	10677	1520
300	7359	1084
400	4909	1016
500	3526	1096



Appendix B

Calibration Information

1. IFG4 Input File
2. Summary of Calibration Details
3. Summary of Data Changes
4. Velocity Adjustment Factors

Appendix B1 IFG4 Input File

Tucannon River measured 4-26-93 at 240 cfs, 5-21-92 at 98 cfs, and 9-10-92 at 52 cfs

IOC		00000002000010000 00 0					
QARD	25.0						
QARD	30.0						
QARD	35.0						
QARD	40.0						
QARD	45.0						
QARD	50.0						
QARD	55.0						
QARD	60.0						
QARD	65.0						
QARD	70.0						
QARD	75.0						
QARD	80.0						
QARD	85.0						
QARD	90.0						
QARD	100.0						
QARD	105.0						
QARD	110.0						
QARD	120.0						
QARD	130.0						
QARD	140.0						
QARD	150.0						
QARD	160.0						
QARD	170.0						
QARD	180.0						
QARD	190.0						
QARD	200.0						
QARD	300.0						
QARD	400.0						
QARD	500.0						
XSEC	1.0	0.0	.50	91.27	.00250		
	1.0	-10.0 93.7	0.0 93.7	5.0 93.4	8.0 93.4	10.8 93.1	12.092.76
	1.0	14.0 92.5	16.0 92.3	18.092.07	20.0 91.9	22.091.68	24.091.48
	1.0	27.091.32	28.0 91.3	29.091.27	30.091.32	32.091.38	34.091.52
	1.0	36.0 91.6	8.091.75	40.091.83	42.092.23	44.092.37	46.0 92.6
	1.0	48.092.63	48.8 93.1	49.893.45	51.5 94.3	56.5 95.1	59.5 96.1
NS	1.0	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	13.60
NS	1.0	51.60	51.70	51.60	61.70	51.70	63.80
NS	1.0	64.80	65.70	65.80	63.70	64.60	65.70
NS	1.0	46.60	62.70	52.60	52.60	51.60	.90
NS	1.0	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80
CAL1	1.0	93.50	240.00				
VEL1	1.0		0.00 0.00	0.00 .68	2.89 3.75	3.93 4.43	4.49 5.22
VEL1	1.0	5.61 5.51	5.73 5.69	5.44 4.40	4.16 4.28	3.63 3.79	3.19 1.77
VEL1	1.0	.06 .05	0.00				
CAL2	1.0	92.86	98.00				
VEL2	1.0			.50	1.60 1.20	2.60 2.59	2.80 2.96
VEL2	1.0	3.33 3.29	3.61 3.53	3.52 3.38	2.97 2.76	2.44 2.75	1.95 .72
VEL2	1.0	.70					
CAL3	1.0	92.64	52.00				
VEL3	1.0				0.00 .70	1.38 1.60	1.83 1.96
VEL3	1.0	2.32 2.61	2.18 2.40	2.72 2.22	2.08 1.60	1.69 1.75	.66
VEL3	1.0						
XSEC	2.0	29.5	.50	91.27	.00250		
	2.0	-10.0 94.5	0.0 93.9	5.0 93.6	10.0 93.7	13.093.56	14.593.31
	2.0	16.393.01	17.092.86	19.092.49	21.092.26	23.091.94	25.091.91

IFG4 Input File (continued)

	2.0	27.091.69	28.091.56	29.091.49	30.091.42	31.091.42	32.091.36
	2.0	33.091.29	34.091.18	35.091.14	36.091.14	37.091.09	38.091.01
	2.0	39.090.92	40.090.92	41.091.07	43.091.32	45.091.72	46.991.66
	2.0	48.093.56	50.3 93.8	52.3 94.2	57.0 95.2	62.0 95.9	
NS	2.0	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
NS	2.0	16.70	16.80	16.80	14.70	52.60	62.70
NS	2.0	62.80	52.80	63.70	63.70	63.70	63.60
NS	2.0	63.60	62.60	62.60	52.60	25.60	24.70
NS	2.0	25.60	52.60	42.60	11.50	11.50	.80
NS	2.0	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	
CAL1	2.0	93.66	240.00				
VEL1	2.0			0.00 .61	1.71 2.89	3.30 4.48	4.34 4.40
VEL1	2.0	4.93 5.24	5.25 4.84	5.54 5.45	5.29 5.24	5.06 4.13	3.80 3.16
VEL1	2.0	2.91 2.80	2.93 3.10	3.65 3.28	.15		
CAL2	2.0	92.9698.00					
VEL2	2.0				-.02	.71 1.68	2.65 2.69
VEL2	2.0	2.78 2.74	3.03 3.34	3.25 3.56	3.30 3.27	2.84 2.68	2.25 2.00
VEL2	2.0	1.93 1.32	1.20 1.19	1.34			
CAL3	2.0	92.70	52.00				
VEL3	2.0					0.00 .77	1.49 2.18
VEL3	2.0	2.21 1.98	2.35 2.28	2.43 2.66	2.31 2.29	2.20 1.75	1.04 .82
VEL3	2.0	.80 .95	1.01 .49	.59			
XSEC	3.0	35.3	.50 91.27	.00250			
	3.0	-10.0 94.3	0.0 94.3	5.0 94.3	10.0 93.8	13.0 93.7	16.1 93.2
	3.0	17.092.79	19.092.32	21.091.72	23.091.24	25.091.77	26.090.67
	3.0	27.090.66	28.090.61	29.090.74	30.090.76	32.090.87	34.091.46
	3.0	36.092.12	38.092.87	40.0 93.2	42.093.25	45.0 93.3	49.093.12
	3.0	51.092.97	52.092.84	54.092.39	56.092.02	58.092.22	59.092.56
	3.0	60.093.15	61.0 93.6	61.4 98.1	64.9 98.1	100.0 98.1	
NS	3.0	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	51.60
NS	3.0	51.70	42.60	53.70	64.60	65.60	64.70
NS	3.0	67.70	67.70	67.60	67.60	61.60	11.50
NS	3.0	11.50	11.50	61.60	61.60	51.60	51.60
NS	3.0	16.70	61.60	51.70	62.80	52.60	14.80
NS	3.0	15.60	.80	.80	.80	.80	
CAL1	3.0	93.90	240.00				
VEL1	3.0			.11 1.11	1.76 2.57	3.19 4.12	4.13 4.86
VEL1	3.0	5.14 5.24	4.94 5.28	3.75 2.18	1.83 1.38	1.33 1.71	2.84 3.76
VEL1	3.0	3.70 4.21	2.98 3.19	2.05 1.70	.75 .80		
CAL2	3.0	93.04	98.00				
VEL2	3.0				1.31 2.51	3.01 3.25	3.86 4.32
VEL2	3.0	4.06 3.93	2.85 2.60	1.95 .58	.35 .22		0.00
VEL2	3.0	0.00 0.00	1.75 1.57	.53 .40			
CAL3	3.0	92.78	52.00				
VEL3	3.0				0.00 1.49	1.73 1.96	2.58 2.88
VEL3	3.0	2.58 1.92	1.75 1.65	.96 0.00	0.00		
VEL3	3.0	0.00	.66 .91	.72 0.00			
XSEC	4.0	48.8	.50	92.45	.00250		
	4.0	-10.0 94.6	0.0 94.8	5.0 94.2	7.094.12	10.093.82	14.093.72
	4.0	16.093.59	18.093.49	20.093.34	22.0 93.1	24.093.02	26.092.82
	4.0	28.092.79	30.0 92.8	32.092.74	34.092.54	36.092.62	38.092.47
	4.0	39.092.55	40.092.55	42.092.45	44.092.52	46.092.55	48.092.77
	4.0	50.092.77	52.092.74	54.092.92	55.293.52	56.794.12	59.0 96.1
	4.0	61.5 96.1	100.0 98.3				
NS	4.0	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	62.60
NS	4.0	62.70	61.70	62.70	61.70	62.60	56.60
NS	4.0	53.70	63.60	43.70	53.70	73.60	62.70
NS	4.0	63.70	62.60	52.60	52.60	65.70	42.80
NS	4.0	52.80	43.70	32.60	.20	.80	.80

IFG4 Input File (continued)

NS	4.0	.80	.80						
CAL1	4.0	94.12	240.00						
VEL1	4.0			1.09 3.51	3.71 4.30	4.10 4.89	4.15 4.08		
VEL1	4.0	4.56 4.48	4.69 4.28	4.35 4.41	4.27 4.35	4.32 4.01	4.19 4.22		
VEL1	4.0	4.26 3.84	.52 0.00						
CAL2	4.0	93.66	98.00						
VEL2	4.0				.35 .55	1.45 2.70	3.22 2.90		
VEL2	4.0	4.10 4.03	3.81 4.27	4.41 3.60	3.76 3.52	3.32 3.62	3.47 3.18		
VEL2	4.0	2.90 2.59	1.69						
CAL3	4.0	93.38	52.00						
VEL3					.20 .20	0.00 1.40	1.86 1.95		
VEL3	4.0	2.65 3.46	3.33 3.06	2.93 2.47	2.69 2.66	2.70 2.30	2.72 2.50		
VEL3	4.0	2.02 1.54	.20						
XSEC	5.0	40.3	.50	92.58	.00250				
	5.0	-20.0 94.6	0.0 94.6	1.894.45	4.094.35	7.893.95	9.093.77		
	5.0	11.093.47	13.093.35	15.093.32	17.0 93.3	19.093.12	21.093.17		
	5.0	23.0 93.1	25.0 93.0	27.092.82	29.092.82	31.092.72	32.092.65		
	5.0	33.092.68	34.092.67	36.092.65	38.092.62	40.092.58	42.092.62		
	5.0	44.0 92.7	46.093.08	47.0 93.3	48.393.85	49.0 93.9	50.094.05		
NS	5.0	.80	.80	.80	.80	51.60	25.70		
NS	5.0	61.80	51.70	51.60	52.70	41.60	52.60		
NS	5.0	62.70	62.60	41.80	35.80	46.70	53.80		
NS	5.0	52.60	64.60	76.60	63.60	62.70	62.60		
NS	5.0	56.70	52.60	42.60	51.60	.80	.80		
NS	5.0	.80	.80	.80	.80				
CAL1	5.0	94.45	240.00						
VEL1	5.0		.10	1.10 1.40	2.64 2.82	3.36 3.50	3.79 3.47		
VEL1	5.0	3.96 3.78	3.99 4.90	4.50 4.65	4.67 4.35	5.08 4.85	4.96 4.64		
VEL1	5.0	4.41 4.33	2.07 1.40	.86 .25					
CAL2	5.0	93.89	98.00						
VEL2	5.0			0.00	1.25 1.79	.63 1.22	1.82 2.34		
VEL2	5.0	2.32 2.74	3.24 3.67	3.65 3.05	3.51 3.51	4.05 3.32	3.82 3.25		
VEL2	5.0	3.22 2.16	1.36						
CAL3	5.0	93.61	52.00						
VEL3	5.0				0.00 .83	.75 .74	1.00 1.26		
VEL3	5.0	1.46 1.82	2.01 2.65	2.48 2.55	2.72 2.79	2.84 2.96	2.96 2.63		
VEL3	5.0	2.00 1.09	.27						
XSEC	6.0	59.7	.50	92.74	.00250				
	6.0	-20.0 95.5	0.0 95.5	6.294.67	9.094.35	13.3 94.1	14.093.96		
	6.0	16.093.99	18.093.91	20.093.81	22.093.61	24.093.31	26.093.18		
	6.0	28.093.21	29.093.07	30.092.98	31.093.01	32.092.96	33.092.94		
	6.0	34.092.91	35.092.94	36.092.79	37.092.74	38.092.86	39.092.78		
	6.0	40.092.78	41.092.74	42.092.78	43.092.89	44.092.81	45.092.84		
	6.0	46.092.78	47.092.88	48.494.08	49.6 94.7	52.1 98.8	55.1 99.0		
	6.0	100.0 99.0							
NS	6.0	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80		
NS	6.0	51.80	51.90	51.90	54.60	56.60	56.60		
NS	6.0	65.60	56.70	56.80	56.80	56.80	56.90		
NS	6.0	56.90	56.90	56.90	56.90	56.90	56.90		
NS	6.0	56.90	51.90	.20	.80	.80	.80		
NS	6.0	.80							
CAL1	6.0	94.70	240.00						
VEL1	6.0		1.43	2.65 3.38	3.41 3.58	3.05 3.86	4.26 4.89		
VEL1	6.0	4.93 4.91	5.35 5.42	4.59 5.36	5.47 5.35	4.87 4.96	5.23 4.89		
VEL1	6.0	5.01 4.57	3.08 1.88	1.87 3.51	2.88 .93	0.00			
VEL1	6.0								
CAL2	6.0	94.02	98.00						

IFG4 Input File (continued)

VEL2	6.0				0.00	0.00 0.00	.77 1.28	2.22 2.54
VEL2	6.0	3.15 3.45	3.68 4.52	3.58 3.45	4.00 4.08	3.08 4.45	4.10 4.13	
VEL2	6.0	4.21 3.70	4.16 4.60	4.09 3.73	3.29 2.80	0.00		
VEL2	6.0							
CAL3	6.0	93.81	52.00					
VEL3	6.0					0.00	1.23 1.63	
VEL3	6.0	2.28 2.58	2.33 3.01	2.46 2.41	2.34 3.17	2.73 3.36	3.74 3.26	
VEL3	6.0	3.05 3.27	3.00 3.74	2.83 2.32	1.95 .44			
VEL3	6.0							
XSEC	7.0	4.5	.50	93.29	.00250			
	7.0	-20.0 95.6	0.0 95.6	5.0 95.4	8.894.92	9.594.77	10.094.22	
	7.0	12.094.09	14.093.95	16.093.79	18.093.74	20.093.74	22.093.69	
	7.0	24.093.77	26.093.65	28.093.49	30.093.35	31.093.29	32.093.32	
	7.0	33.0 93.4	34.093.42	35.093.35	36.093.34	37.0 93.3	38.093.35	
	7.0	39.093.34	40.093.44	41.0 93.5	42.093.45	43.093.55	45.093.57	
	7.0	47.093.69	49.093.72	51.0 93.8	52.094.52	53.094.92	54.0 94.9	
	7.0	58.0 99.2	90.0 99.2					
NS	7.0	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	
NS	7.0	.80	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	
NS	7.0	.60	.30	.30	56.90	56.90	56.90	
NS	7.0	54.50	54.50	54.60	56.90	56.90	54.70	
NS	7.0	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	
NS	7.0	.60	.60	54.50	.20	.80	.80	
NS	7.0	.80	.80					
CAL1	7.0	95.02	240.00					
VEL1	7.0		0.00	.15 1.17	3.03 3.34	3.93 3.75	3.87 4.46	
VEL1	7.0	4.47 5.03	4.71 5.02	4.63 4.61	4.87 4.21	4.24 4.51	4.20 4.59	
VEL1	7.0	4.27 3.78	4.58 4.38	4.20 4.16	4.06 3.35	1.45 .20	0.00	
VEL1	7.0							
CAL2	7.0	94.52	98.00					
VEL2	7.0			.50	.66 1.88	1.57 1.89	1.84 1.60	
VEL2	7.0	1.81 2.90	1.78 3.37	3.26 3.15	3.31 3.33	3.63 3.41	3.64 3.08	
VEL2	7.0	3.46 3.52	3.35 3.62	2.86 3.15	3.01 2.64	1.98		
VEL2	7.0							
CAL3	7.0	94.22	52.00					
VEL3	7.0				0.00 .75	1.04 1.00	1.28 .69	
VEL3	7.0	1.49 2.46	.83 3.23	3.13 2.69	2.90 2.56	2.75 2.97	3.22 2.65	
VEL3	7.0	3.02 3.10	2.29 2.98	2.06 2.56	2.47 1.75	1.06		
VEL3	7.0							
XSEC	8.0	58.1	.50	93.39	.00250			
	8.0	-20.0 96.2	0.0 95.7	4.0 95.2	4.295.14	4.694.84	5.094.58	
	8.0	7.094.17	9.093.82	11.093.75	13.093.77	15.093.62	17.093.47	
	8.0	19.0 93.4	20.093.42	21.093.42	22.093.47	23.093.39	24.0 93.4	
	8.0	25.0 93.5	26.093.52	27.0 93.5	28.093.49	29.093.45	30.093.52	
	8.0	31.093.49	32.093.54	33.0 93.6	34.0 93.6	35.0 93.6	37.093.64	
	8.0	39.093.62	41.093.82	41.794.44	43.095.24	46.3 95.9	47.3 99.7	
	8.0	90.0 99.7						
NS	8.0	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	
NS	8.0	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	
NS	8.0	.60	.60	56.80	56.80	54.50	45.80	
NS	8.0	45.90	45.70	.60	.60	45.70	45.80	
NS	8.0	45.60	45.80	45.60	45.60	45.60	.60	
NS	8.0	.60	51.60	.80	.80	.80	.80	
NS	8.0	.80						
CAL1	8.0	95.24	240.00					
VEL1	8.0		0.00	.34 1.50	2.71 3.77	3.67 4.23	4.43 3.68	
VEL1	8.0	4.41 4.63	4.75 4.36	5.14 4.97	4.81 4.38	5.20 5.19	5.16 5.00	
VEL1	8.0	4.16 4.59	4.72 4.95	4.71 4.06	3.15 .20	.10		
VEL1	8.0							

CAL2	8.0	94.71	98.00						
VEL2	8.0			0.00	1.44 1.49	1.90 2.25	1.71 2.06		
VEL2	8.0	2.43 2.22	2.47 2.99	2.65 2.61	3.23 3.13	3.21 2.99	2.54 2.56		
VEL2	8.0	2.96 2.75	3.01 3.06	2.61 2.09	1.72 1.40				
VEL2	8.0								
CAL3	8.0	94.46	52.00						
VEL3	8.0				.29 1.26	1.19 1.20	1.24 1.36		
VEL3	8.0	1.69 1.65	1.75 1.76	2.15 2.23	2.40 2.38	2.36 1.83	2.18 2.15		
VEL3	8.0	2.15 2.11	2.31 2.24	2.20 1.63	1.23 .50				
VEL3	8.0								
ENDJ									

Appendix B2 Summary of Calibration Details

Tucannon River Calibration Information for Calculated Discharges

Transect Number	1	2	3.00	4	5	6	7	8
Discharge	254	258	252	216	238	216	237	241
	101	89	92	110	103	96	96	91
	54	48	44	55	54	54	53	51
Stage	93.5	93.66	93.90	94.12	94.45	94.7	95.02	95.24
	92.86	92.96	93.04	93.66	93.89	94.02	94.52	94.71
	92.64	92.7	92.78	93.38	93.61	93.81	94.22	94.46
Plotting Stage	2.23	2.39	2.63	1.67	1.87	1.96	1.73	1.85
	1.59	1.69	1.77	1.21	1.31	1.28	1.23	1.32
	1.37	1.43	1.51	0.93	1.03	1.07	0.93	1.07
Ratio of Measured vs. Predicted Discharge								
	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.97	1.01	1.00
	1.10	1.05	1.15	1.06	1.03	1.108	0.96	0.99
	0.93	0.96	0.90	0.97	0.98	0.931	1.02	1.01
Mean Error of stage/discharge relationship for calculated Q								
	6.46	3.23	9.34	3.58	2.12	6.76	2.37	0.64
Mean Error of stage/discharge relationship for given Q								
	6.96	5.77	8.12	2.4	0.75	7.54	2.46	2.05
Stage/discharge relationship (S vs. Q) $S=A*Q**B+SZF$								
A=	0.3699	0.4269	0.42	0.1641	0.2072	0.1705	0.182	0.2696
B =	0.3226	0.3092	0.33	0.4296	0.4008	0.4515	0.413	0.3512
SZF =	91.2	91.2	91.20	92.4	92.58	92.74	93.29	93.39
Beta coefficient log/log discharge/stage relationship								
	3.1	3.23	3.02	2.33	2.49	2.21	2.42	2.85

Appendix B3 Summary of Data Changes

Cell Velocities Changed for Calibration			
Transect	Vertical	Velocity Set	Velocity Change
2	9	1	3.5 to 3.3
2	9	2	.51 to .71
3	18	2	.38 to .58
3	18	3	.10 to 0
3	19	2	.15 to .35
3	20	2	.02 to .22
3	24	2	.05 to 0
3	25	2	.10 to 0
3	26	2	.11 to 0
3	30	2	.20 to .40
4	7	1	3.91 to 3.71
4	8	1	4.50 to 4.3
4	8	2	.75 to .55
4	9	1	4.30 to 4.10
4	9	2	1.25 to 1.45
4	27	3	0 to .20
5	6	2	.05 to 0
6	6	2	.10 to 0
6	7	2	.05 to 0
6	8	2	.05 to 0
6	9	2	.57 to .77
6	9	1	3.25 to 3.05
6	10	3	.10 to 0
6	28	1	1.68 to 1.88
6	28	3	3.94 to 3.74
8	6	2	.10 to 0

Appendix B4 Velocity Adjustment Factors

Tucannon River measured 4-26-93 at 240 cfs, 5-21-92 at 98 cfs, and 9-10-92 at 52 cfs

Transect	Flow (cfs)	VAF
1.00	25.0	1.013
1.00	30.0	1.011
1.00	35.0	1.010
1.00	40.0	1.009
1.00	45.0	1.006
1.00	50.0	1.005
1.00	55.0	1.002
1.00	60.0	1.000
1.00	65.0	0.999
1.00	70.0	0.998
1.00	75.0	0.996
1.00	80.0	0.996
1.00	85.0	0.996
1.00	90.0	0.995
1.00	100.0	0.995
1.00	105.0	0.995
1.00	110.0	0.995
1.00	120.0	0.995
1.00	130.0	0.995
1.00	140.0	0.995
1.00	150.0	0.995
1.00	160.0	0.995
1.00	170.0	0.995
1.00	180.0	0.995
1.00	190.0	0.994
1.00	200.0	0.994
1.00	300.0	0.987
1.00	400.0	0.974
1.00	500.0	0.960
2.00	25.0	0.889
2.00	30.0	0.903
2.00	35.0	0.914
2.00	40.0	0.924
2.00	50.0	0.941
2.00	55.0	0.948
2.00	60.0	0.954
2.00	65.0	0.960
2.00	70.0	0.965
2.00	75.0	0.969
2.00	80.0	0.975
2.00	85.0	0.978
2.00	90.0	0.981
2.00	100.0	0.986
2.00	105.0	0.987
2.00	110.0	0.989
2.00	120.0	0.992
2.00	130.0	0.993
2.00	140.0	0.995
2.00	150.0	0.995
2.00	160.0	0.996
2.00	170.0	0.996
2.00	180.0	0.996
2.00	190.0	0.995
2.00	200.0	0.995
2.00	300.0	0.981

Transect	Flow (cfs)	VAF
2.00	400.0	0.959
2.00	500.0	0.938
3.00	25.0	0.823
3.00	30.0	0.857
3.00	35.0	0.886
3.00	40.0	0.911
3.00	45.0	0.933
3.00	50.0	0.952
3.00	55.0	0.969
3.00	60.0	0.979
3.00	65.0	0.991
3.00	70.0	1.000
3.00	75.0	1.009
3.00	80.0	1.017
3.00	85.0	1.024
3.00	90.0	1.030
3.00	100.0	1.039
3.00	105.0	1.042
3.00	110.0	1.045
3.00	120.0	1.047
3.00	130.0	1.046
3.00	140.0	1.043
3.00	150.0	1.038
3.00	160.0	1.033
3.00	170.0	1.028
3.00	180.0	1.023
3.00	190.0	1.018
3.00	200.0	1.012
3.00	300.0	0.967
3.00	400.0	0.931
3.00	500.0	0.899
4.00	25.0	0.970
4.00	30.0	0.974
4.00	35.0	0.979
4.00	40.0	0.985
4.00	45.0	0.990
4.00	50.0	0.993
4.00	55.0	0.997
4.00	60.0	1.001
4.00	65.0	1.005
4.00	70.0	1.008
4.00	75.0	1.011
4.00	80.0	1.014
4.00	85.0	1.017
4.00	90.0	1.019
4.00	100.0	1.022
4.00	105.0	1.024
4.00	110.0	1.025
4.00	120.0	1.027
4.00	130.0	1.028
4.00	140.0	1.028
4.00	150.0	1.026
4.00	160.0	1.024
4.00	170.0	1.022
4.00	180.0	1.019
4.00	190.0	1.016
4.00	200.0	1.012
4.00	300.0	0.967
4.00	400.0	0.914

Transect	Flow (cfs)	VAF
4.00	500.0	0.869
5.00	25.0	0.960
5.00	30.0	0.969
5.00	35.0	0.977
5.00	40.0	0.983
5.00	45.0	0.988
5.00	50.0	0.992
5.00	55.0	0.996
5.00	60.0	0.999
5.00	65.0	1.002
5.00	70.0	1.004
5.00	75.0	1.006
5.00	80.0	1.008
5.00	85.0	1.009
5.00	90.0	1.010
5.00	100.0	1.011
5.00	105.0	1.012
5.00	110.0	1.012
5.00	120.0	1.012
5.00	130.0	1.012
5.00	140.0	1.011
5.00	150.0	1.010
5.00	160.0	1.009
5.00	170.0	1.008
5.00	180.00	1.007
5.00	190.0	1.006
5.00	200.0	1.004
5.00	300.0	0.988
5.00	400.0	0.969
5.00	500.0	0.951
6.00	25.0	0.842
6.00	30.0	0.878
6.00	35.0	0.906
6.00	40.0	0.930
6.00	45.0	0.951
6.00	50.0	0.968
6.00	55.0	0.983
6.00	60.0	0.995
6.00	65.0	1.006
6.00	70.0	1.015
6.00	75.0	1.023
6.00	80.0	1.030
6.00	85.0	1.035
6.00	90.0	1.039
6.00	100.0	1.043
6.00	105.0	1.044
6.00	110.0	1.045
6.00	120.0	1.045
6.00	130.0	1.044
6.00	140.0	1.041
6.00	150.0	1.038
6.00	160.0	1.034
6.00	170.0	1.029
6.00	180.0	1.024
6.00	190.0	1.019
6.00	200.0	1.014
6.00	300.0	0.961
6.00	400.0	0.915
6.00	500.0	0.875

Transect	Flow (cfs)	VAF
7.00	25.0	0.957
7.00	30.0	0.966
7.00	35.0	0.974
7.00	40.0	0.981
7.00	45.0	0.987
7.00	50.0	0.992
7.00	55.0	0.996
7.00	60.0	1.000
7.00	65.0	1.003
7.00	70.0	1.006
7.00	75.0	1.008
7.00	80.0	1.010
7.00	85.0	1.012
7.00	90.0	1.013
7.00	100.0	1.015
7.00	105.0	1.016
7.00	110.0	1.016
7.00	120.0	1.016
7.00	130.0	1.016
7.00	140.0	1.015
7.00	150.0	1.014
7.00	160.0	1.013
7.00	170.0	1.011
7.00	180.0	1.009
7.00	190.0	1.007
7.00	200.0	1.005
7.00	300.0	0.975
7.00	400.0	0.942
7.00	500.0	0.908
8.00	25.0	0.981
8.00	30.0	0.987
8.00	35.0	0.991
8.00	40.0	0.994
8.00	45.0	0.997
8.00	50.0	0.999
8.00	55.0	1.001
8.00	60.0	1.002
8.00	65.0	1.004
8.00	70.0	1.005
8.00	75.0	1.005
8.00	80.0	1.005
8.00	85.0	1.006
8.00	90.0	1.006
8.00	100.0	1.006
8.00	105.0	1.006
8.00	110.0	1.006
8.00	120.0	1.006
8.00	130.0	1.006
8.00	140.0	1.005
8.00	150.0	1.005
8.00	160.0	1.005
8.00	170.0	1.004
8.00	180.0	1.004
8.00	190.0	1.003
8.00	200.0	1.002
8.00	300.0	0.995
8.00	400.0	0.987
8.00	500.0	0.979

Appendix C

Fish Habitat Preference Curves

FISHCRV for Tucannon (spawn, rear), changed substrate from Methow 6/18/92

H	101	9	10	67	Steelhead						Spawning		
V	101	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.60	0.44	2.50	0.97	2.90	1.00	3.25	1.00
V	101	3.80	0.62	6.00	0.00	100.0	0.00						
D	101	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.85	0.44	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.90	0.73
D	101	2.30	0.58	3.70	0.06	6.00	0.06	100.0	0.00				
S	101	0.00	0.00	16.50	0.50	16.90	0.10	20.50	0.00	23.90	0.05	24.50	0.50
S	101	24.90	0.10	26.50	0.50	26.90	0.10	27.50	0.15	27.90	0.03	28.50	0.00
S	101	29.90	0.00	32.50	0.25	32.90	0.45	37.50	0.40	37.90	0.48	40.50	0.50
S	101	40.90	0.90	44.90	1.00	46.90	1.00	52.50	0.50	52.90	0.90	54.50	1.00
S	101	56.90	1.00	57.50	0.65	57.90	0.93	62.50	0.50	62.90	0.90	64.50	1.00
S	101	66.90	1.00	67.50	0.65	67.90	0.93	68.50	0.50	68.90	0.90	69.50	0.50
S	101	69.90	0.90	72.50	0.15	72.90	0.27	73.50	0.40	73.90	0.32	75.50	0.65
S	101	75.90	0.37	76.50	0.65	76.90	0.37	77.50	0.30	77.90	0.30	78.50	0.15
S	101	78.90	0.27	79.50	0.15	79.90	0.27	80.50	0.00	82.90	0.00	85.50	0.50
S	101	85.90	0.10	86.50	0.50	86.90	0.10	87.50	0.15	87.90	0.03	88.50	0.00
S	101	92.90	0.00	96.50	0.50	96.90	0.10	97.50	0.15	97.90	0.03	98.50	0.00
S	101	100.0	0.00										
H	102	8	8	90	0	Steelhead	changed 8-12-93	D&V	Tucannon	juvenile			
V	102	0.00	0.28	1.10	0.85	1.40	1.00	2.10	1.00	2.40	1.00	3.40	0.20
V	102	5.00	0.00	100.	0.00								
D	102	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	1.00	0.22	1.40	0.40	1.60	1.00	4.00	1.00
D	102	5.00	0.67	100.	0.67								
S	102	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.30	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.80
S	102	0.60	0.80	0.70	0.20	0.80	0.20	0.90	0.10	10.50	0.10	13.90	0.10
S	102	20.50	0.10	23.90	0.10	24.50	0.15	24.90	0.11	26.50	0.30	26.90	0.14
S	102	27.50	0.40	27.90	0.16	28.50	0.55	28.90	0.19	29.50	0.20	29.90	0.12
S	102	30.50	0.10	33.90	0.10	37.50	0.40	37.90	0.16	40.50	0.15	40.90	0.19
S	102	45.50	0.25	45.90	0.21	46.50	0.35	46.90	0.23	52.50	0.20	52.90	0.28
S	102	56.50	0.40	56.90	0.32	57.50	0.50	57.90	0.34	62.50	0.30	62.90	0.46
S	102	64.50	0.35	64.90	0.47	65.50	0.40	65.90	0.48	66.50	0.50	66.90	0.50
S	102	67.50	0.60	67.90	0.52	68.50	0.75	68.90	0.55	69.50	0.40	69.90	0.48
S	102	72.50	0.40	72.90	0.64	73.50	0.40	73.90	0.64	75.50	0.50	75.90	0.66
S	102	76.50	0.60	76.90	0.68	77.50	0.70	77.90	0.70	78.50	0.85	78.90	0.73
S	102	79.50	0.50	79.90	0.66	82.50	0.55	82.90	0.91	85.50	0.65	85.90	0.93
S	102	86.50	0.75	86.90	0.95	87.50	0.85	87.90	0.97	88.50	1.00	88.90	1.00
S	102	89.50	0.65	89.90	0.93	92.50	0.20	92.90	0.30	96.50	0.30	96.90	0.32
S	102	97.50	0.50	97.90	0.34	98.50	0.65	98.90	0.37	99.50	0.30	100.0	0.30
H	201	7	7	64	0	Bull Trout					Spawning		
V	201	0.00	1.00	0.55	1.00	0.80	0.84	1.20	0.76	1.80	0.53	4.50	0.00
V	201	100.0	0.00										
D	201	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.65	1.00	0.85	1.00	1.70	0.91	10.00	0.91
D	201	100.0	0.00										
S	201	0.00	0.00	10.50	0.00	13.90	0.10	16.50	0.25	16.90	0.05	20.50	0.00
S	201	23.90	0.10	24.50	0.50	24.90	0.10	26.50	0.25	26.90	0.05	27.50	0.00
S	201	29.90	0.00	32.50	0.50	32.90	0.90	37.50	0.50	37.90	0.90	40.50	0.50
S	201	40.90	0.90	45.50	1.00	45.90	1.00	46.50	0.75	46.90	0.95	52.50	0.50
S	201	52.90	0.90	56.50	0.75	56.90	0.95	57.50	0.50	57.90	0.90	62.50	0.25
S	201	62.90	0.45	64.50	0.75	64.90	0.55	65.50	0.75	65.90	0.55	66.50	0.50
S	201	66.90	0.50	67.50	0.25	67.90	0.45	68.50	0.25	68.90	0.45	69.50	0.25
S	201	69.90	0.45	70.50	0.00	72.90	0.00	73.50	0.50	73.90	0.10	75.50	0.50
S	201	75.90	0.10	76.50	0.25	76.90	0.05	77.50	0.00	77.90	0.00	82.90	0.00
S	201	85.50	0.50	85.90	0.10	86.50	0.25	86.90	0.05	87.50	0.00	92.90	0.00
S	201	96.50	0.25	96.90	0.05	97.50	0.00	100.0	0.00				

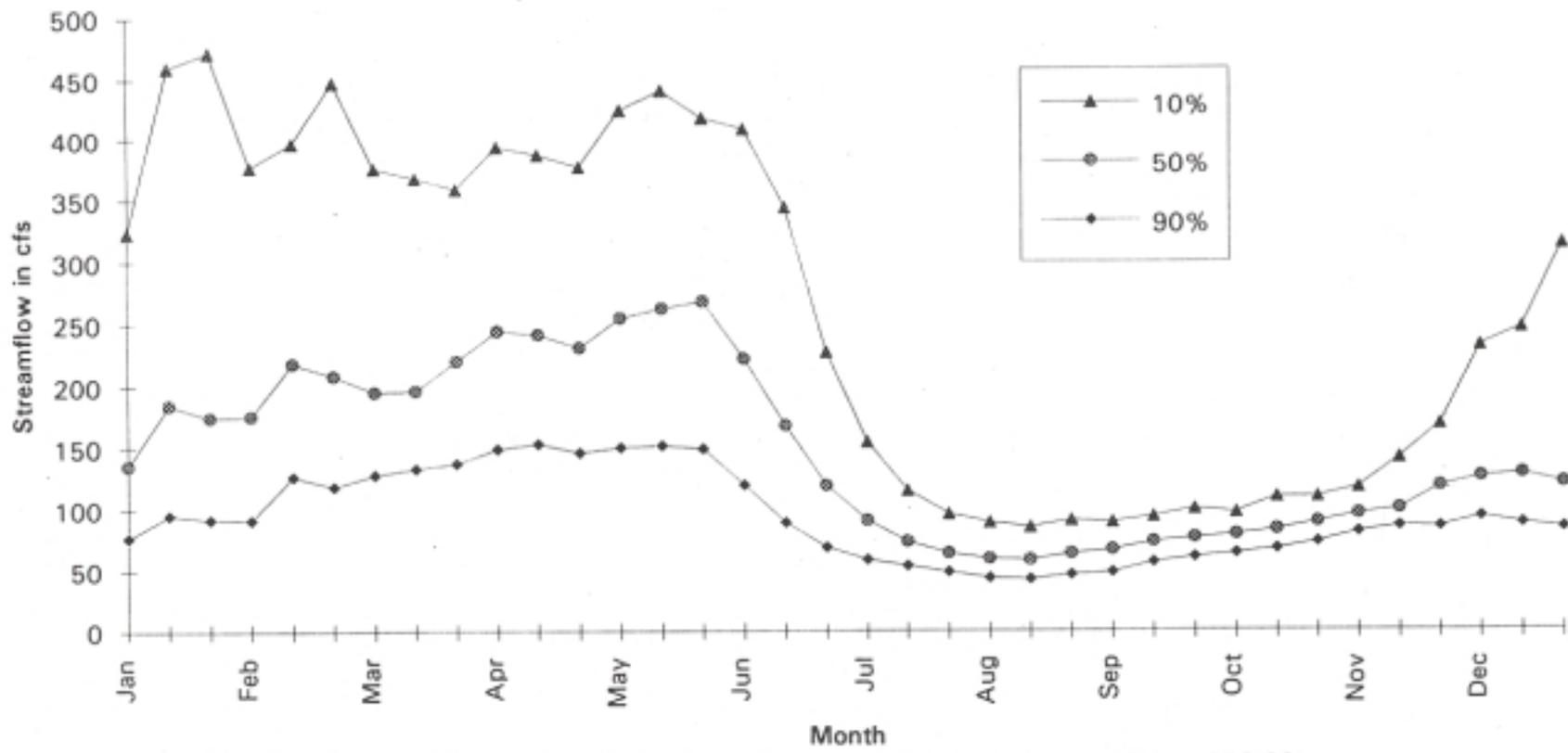
Appendix C: Habitat Use Curves (continued)

H	202	6 7	90 0	Bull Trout					Juvenile				
V	202	0.00	0.13	0.35	0.19	1.30	1.00	3.20	1.00	6.00	0.00	100.0	0.00
D	202	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.60	0.02	0.85	0.11	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
D	202	100.0	0.00										
S	202	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.30	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.80
S	202	0.60	0.80	0.70	0.20	0.80	0.20	0.90	0.10	10.50	0.10	13.90	0.10
S	202	20.50	0.10	23.90	0.10	24.50	0.15	24.90	0.11	26.50	0.30	26.90	0.14
S	202	27.50	0.40	27.90	0.16	28.50	0.55	28.90	0.19	29.50	0.20	29.90	0.12
S	202	30.50	0.10	33.90	0.10	37.50	0.40	37.90	0.16	40.50	0.15	40.90	0.19
S	202	45.50	0.25	45.90	0.21	46.50	0.35	46.90	0.23	52.50	0.20	52.90	0.28
S	202	56.50	0.40	56.90	0.32	57.50	0.50	57.90	0.34	62.50	0.30	62.90	0.46
S	202	64.50	0.35	64.90	0.47	65.50	0.40	65.90	0.48	66.50	0.50	66.90	0.50
S	202	67.50	0.60	67.90	0.52	68.50	0.75	68.90	0.55	69.50	0.40	69.90	0.48
S	202	72.50	0.40	72.90	0.64	73.50	0.40	73.90	0.64	75.50	0.50	75.90	0.66
S	202	76.50	0.60	76.90	0.68	77.50	0.70	77.90	0.70	78.50	0.85	78.90	0.73
S	202	79.50	0.50	79.90	0.66	82.50	0.55	82.90	0.91	85.50	0.65	85.90	0.93
S	202	86.50	0.75	86.90	0.95	87.50	0.85	87.90	0.97	88.50	1.00	88.90	1.00
S	202	89.50	0.65	89.90	0.93	92.50	0.20	92.90	0.30	96.50	0.30	96.90	0.32
S	202	97.50	0.50	97.90	0.34	98.50	0.65	98.90	0.37	99.50	0.30	100.0	0.30
H	301	9 7	37 0	Chinook (Rivers)					Spawning				
V	301	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.10	1.30	0.70	1.75	1.00	3.00	1.00
V	301	3.50	0.70	4.00	0.00	100.0	0.00						
D	301	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.75	1.20	1.00	3.40	1.00	5.00	0.00
D	301	100.0	0.00										
S	301	0.00	0.00	25.70	0.00	32.60	0.18	35.80	0.44	41.60	0.60	41.80	0.80
S	301	42.60	0.60	42.80	0.80	43.70	0.79	45.60	1.00	46.70	1.00	51.60	0.60
S	301	51.70	0.70	51.80	0.80	51.90	0.90	52.60	0.60	52.70	0.70	52.80	0.80
S	301	53.70	0.79	53.80	0.89	54.50	1.00	56.90	1.00	61.80	0.80	61.60	0.60
S	301	61.70	0.70	62.70	0.70	62.60	0.60	62.80	0.80	63.60	0.72	63.70	0.79
S	301	63.80	0.86	64.60	1.00	65.80	1.00	67.60	0.72	67.70	0.79	73.60	0.30
S	301	76.60	0.58										
H	302	9 7	69	Chinook (Rivers) change 8-12-93					Tucannon juvenile				
V	302	0.00	0.30	0.50	1.00	0.90	1.00	1.80	0.60	2.20	0.15	3.60	0.00
V	302	5.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	100.0	0.00						
D	302	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.80	0.28	1.20	0.75	1.60	1.00	5.00	1.00
D	302	100.0	1.00										
S	302	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.30	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.80
S	302	0.60	1.00	0.70	0.10	0.80	0.10	0.90	0.10	10.50	0.10	13.90	0.10
S	302	13.60	0.10	14.70	0.16	14.80	0.14	15.60	0.18	16.70	0.22	16.80	0.18
S	302	24.70	0.16	25.60	0.18	25.70	0.16	32.60	0.10	35.80	0.14	41.60	0.22
S	302	41.80	0.36	42.60	0.28	42.80	0.34	43.70	0.24	45.60	0.30	45.70	0.30
S	302	45.80	0.30	45.90	0.30	46.60	0.38	46.70	0.36	51.60	0.22	51.70	0.24
S	302	51.80	0.26	51.90	0.28	52.60	0.22	52.70	0.24	52.80	0.26	53.70	0.24
S	302	53.80	0.26	54.50	0.30	54.60	0.30	54.70	0.30	56.60	0.38	56.70	0.36
S	302	56.80	0.34	56.90	0.32	61.80	0.42	61.60	0.34	61.70	0.38	62.70	0.38
S	302	62.60	0.34	62.80	0.42	63.60	0.34	63.70	0.38	63.80	0.42	64.60	0.42
S	302	64.70	0.44	64.80	0.46	65.60	0.42	65.70	0.44	65.80	0.46	67.60	0.58
S	302	67.70	0.56	73.60	0.46	76.60	0.62						

Appendix D

Exceedence Flow Hydrograph

Exceedence Flows for the Tucannon River at RM 7.9



As Measured at USGS Station #13344500 (Period of Record = 1915-17, 1928-31, 1958-90)

Appendix E

WDWF Substrate and Cover Code Application

Departments of Fisheries & Wildlife
Instream Flow Studies Substrate and Cover Code Application
November 23, 1987

The three-digit code used describes the dominant substrate (the first number, the subdominant substrate (the second number), and the percent of only the dominant substrate (the third number). The percent of the sulxiominant substrate can be determined by subtraction. Dominant substrate is determined by the largest quality of a certain substrate, not be the size of the substrate. The sum of the percent dominant and the percent sulxiominant will total 100 percent. The coding will not allow the dominant percent to be less than 50 percent, or greater than 90 percent. All other preference values are determined by using weighted averages. The value of the dominant substrate is multiplied by the percent of the dominant substrate, and the product is added to the product of the subdominant substrate times the percent of subdominant substrate. The sum of all the codes observed times their preference value will be a value between 0.0 and 1.0. The coding should also give a preference value of zero for the entire substrate observation when the code is class zero, one, or two, and is 50 percent or more of the observation. Where there is a situation where addition of two values could equal more than 1.0, the value will default to 1.0. Overhanging vegetation should be counted as cover if it is within 3 to 4 feet of the water surface. Cover values should be incorporated with the substrate values for both salmon and steelhead juvenile life stages and for chinook and steelhead adult holding.

Life Stage and Value of Substrate

Salmon

Steelhead and Trout

Code	Substrate Size In Inches	Salmon			Steelhead and Trout			
		Juvenile Rearing	Spawning	Adult Holding	Spawning	Rearing/Holding	Juvenile & Adult	Steelhead Adult
0	Detritus	.1	0	.1	0	0	.1	.1
1	Silt, Clay	.1	0	.1	0	0	.1	.1
2	Sand	.1	0	.1	0	0	.1	.1
3	Small Gravel .1-0.5	.1	.3	.1	.5	1	.1	.1
4	Medium Gravel .5-1.5	.3	1	.3	1.0	1	.3	.3
5	Large Gravel 1.5-3.0	.3	1	.3	1.0	1	.3	.3
6	Small Cobble 3.0-6.0	.5	1	.3	1.0	.5	.5	.3
7	Large Cobble 6.0-12.0	.7	.3*	.3	.3	.0	.7	.3
8	Boulder	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	1.0	1.0
9	Bedrock	.3	0	.3	0	0	.3	.3
0.1	Undercut Bank	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	1.0	1.0
0.2	Overhanging Vegetation	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	1.0	1.0
0.3	Root Wad	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	1.0	1.0
0.4	Log Jam	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	1.0	1.0
0.5	Log Instream	.8	0	.8	0	0	.8	.3
0.6	Submerged Vegetation	1.0	0	.8	0	0	1.0	.8
0.8	Grass/Bushes Up on Bank	.1	0	.1	0	0	.1	.1
0.9	Fine Organic Substrate	.1	0	.1	0	0	.1	.1

(*0.6 for chinook spawning can be used, depending on river size)